

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
. 10/815,766	04/02/2004	Byung Chul Ahn	8733.1048.00-US	9943
30827 7.	590 03/07/2006	EXAMINER		
MCKENNA LONG & ALDRIDGE LLP 1900 K STREET, NW			CHOWDHURY, TARIFUR RASHID	
WASHINGTON, DC 20006			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	•		2871	
			DATE MAILED: 03/07/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)		
Office Action Summary		10/815,766	AHN, BYUNG CHUL		
		Examiner	Art Unit		
		Tarifur R. Chowdhury	2871		
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app or Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address		
A SH WHIC - Exter after - If NO - Failu Any r	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLICATION OF THE MAILING DONA Insions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. In period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period reto reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing department term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status					
2a)□	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 D This action is FINAL . 2b) This Since this application is in condition for allowa closed in accordance with the practice under B	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro			
Dispositi	ion of Claims				
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)⊠	Claim(s) <u>1-26</u> is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>1-5,8,9-20,23,25,26</u> is/are rejected. Claim(s) <u>6,7,21,22 and 24</u> is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	wn from consideration.			
Applicati	ion Papers				
10)	The specification is objected to by the Examine The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine The specific and the spe	epted or b) objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Settion is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). njected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority ι	under 35 U.S.C. § 119				
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 					
2) Notice 3) Information	et(s) ce of References Cited (PTO-892) ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) er No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:			

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 7-05)

Art Unit: 2871

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1-5, 8-14-20, 23, 25 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over applicant's admitted prior art (AAPA) in view of Muramatsu, USPAT 6,151,091.
- 3. The AAPA described in the instant application discloses (page 3, paragraph 0009 page 12, paragraph 0036) and shows in Figs. 1-3, a liquid crystal display of horizontal electric field applying type comprising:
 - a thin film transistor array substrate (45) (Fig. 2), wherein the thin film transistor array substrate includes an effective display area having a gate line (2), a common line (16) parallel to the gate line, a data line (4) crossing and isolated from the gate line and the common line with a gate insulating film (46) therebetween to define a pixel area, a thin film transistor (6) formed on each intersection of the gate line and the data line, a passivation film (52) for protecting the thin film transistor, a common electrode (18) formed in the pixel area and connected to the common line and a pixel electrode (14) connected to the thin film transistor and formed to produce horizontal electric field along with the common electrode in the pixel area, and a pad area having a gate

pad (24) formed to have at least one conductive layer included in the gate line, a data pad (30) formed with at least one conductive layer included in the data line, and a common pad (36) to have at least one conductive layer included in the common line;

- a color filter array substrate facing the thin film transistor array substrate as facing each other (not shown);
- a driving integrated circuit mounted on the thin film transistor array substrate in order to directly connect to any one of the gate pad and the data pad (not shown);

The AAPA described in the instant application differs from the claimed invention because it does not explicitly disclose the claimed package mold material for capsulating the pads and the driving integrated circuit.

Muramatsu discloses a liquid crystal display panel wherein a driving integrated circuit (15) and the pads are capsulated by a package mold material (21) (Fig. 2).

Lee is evidence that ordinary workers in the art would find a reason, suggestion or motivation to form a package mold material for capsulating the pads and the driving integrated circuit.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the liquid crystal display of the AAPA by forming a package mold material for capsulating the pads and the driving integrated circuit so that the LCD driver integrated circuit package is prevented form any

Art Unit: 2871

undesirable deteriorations and thus display quality is improved and a liquid crystal display device permitting a simplified production process is obtained.

Accordingly, claim 1 would have been obvious.

As to claim 2, even though the AAPA does not explicitly disclose or show that the passivation film is removed from the pad region, it is common and known in the art to etch the passivation film from the pad region in order to connect the pads to the driving circuit and thus would have been obvious.

As to claims 3 and 4, a driver integrated circuit including a gate driving integrated circuit connected to the gate pad and a data driving integrated circuit connected to the data pad is common and known in the art and thus would have at least been obvious to supply signal to gate and data lines.

As to claims 5 and 20, a display device including a plurality of signal supplying lines is common and known in the art and thus would have been obvious to supply a driving signal to the driving integrated circuit.

As to claims 8 and 11, the AAPA described in the instant application also shows in Figs. 1-3 that the each of the gate line, common line and the data line includes a main conductive layer and a subsidiary conductive layer for providing against an opening of the main conductive layer.

As to claims 9, 10, 12 and 13, the AAPA described in the instant application also shows in Figs. 1-3 that each of the gate pad, data pad and the common pad includes a main conductive layer and a subsidiary conductive layer and wherein the subsidiary conductive layer has an exposed structure.

Art Unit: 2871

As to claim 15, even though the AAPA does not explicitly disclose that the drain electrode and the pixel electrode are made of an identical conductive layer, it is the most desired practice in the art is to reduce costs and one way of reducing cost is to reduce manufacturing steps and forming the pixel electrode and the drain electrode of identical material would reduce manufacturing steps and thus costs and thus would have been obvious.

As to claims 17-19, the method of fabricating the liquid crystal display merely discloses the step of forming each element and since each element must be formed to make the device, the method would have at least been obvious in view of the device.

As to claims 14, 16 and 23, it is also shown in Fig. 3A of the AAPA that the thin film transistor comprises:

- a gate electrode (8) connected to the gate line;
- a source electrode (10) connected to the data line;
- a drain electrode (12) facing the source electrode; and
- a semiconductor layer (48) overlapped with the gate electrode with the gate insulating film (46) therebetween to form a channel portion between the source electrode and the drain electrode and that the semiconductor layer is formed along the data line, the source electrode, the drain electrode and the pixel electrode.

As to claims 25 and 26, the AAPA described in the instant application also discloses that at least one of the first and the second conductive pattern group is formed top have a double-layer structure having a main conductive layer and a subsidiary

Art Unit: 2871

conductive layer for providing against the opening of the main conductive layer and that the step of exposing the gate pad and the data pad includes exposing the subsidiary conductive layers of the gate pad and the common pad and the subsidiary conductive layer of the data pad.

Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claims 6, 7, 21, 22 and 24 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tarifur R. Chowdhury whose telephone number is (571) 272-2287. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th (6:30-5:00) Friday Off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Kim can be reached on (571) 272-2293. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2871

Page 7

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

TRC March 06, 2006

TARIFUR R. CHOWDHURY
PRIMARY EXAMINER